CHICKELING HALL. S. Weish Ladies Choft, COLUMBUS THEATRE-S:15-Tac Power of Gold. DALY'S THEATRE-S:15-Peaceful Valley, EDEN MUSEE--1:50-S-Weild in Wex. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S:15-In Missoura. GRAND OFERA ROUSE-8-Pritz in Prosperity.

BARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-The Girl I Left Behind Me.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S. The Woollen Stocking. HERRMANN'S THEATRE-8:15-The Merchant of HOYF'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S:30-A Tem-

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-S-Vandeville. IRVING PLACE THEATRE -8:15-Lolo's Father. KONTER S BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15 Sheadan; or, The Maid of

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition. NIBLO'S S:15 A Ten to Mars. PALNETS THEATRE-8:15-1402. STANDARD THEATRE-S:20-Charley's Aunt. STAR TILLATRE-S-The Second Mrs. Tanqueray. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-S-Vaudeville. 14TH STREET TREATRES-The Corneracker. 63D ST. AND 74H-AVE.-10 a. m. to 6 p. m.- Don Galley.

Index to Advertisements.

Page.	Col	Page.	Col.
Amusements	A 10	Help Wantel 9	
Announcements . 12		Horses & Carriages. 11	- 5
Auction Sales Real		Horses & Latinaces, 9	1
	G		- 4
Estate10		Instruction 8	2-4
Autumn Resorts 8	- 5		- 4
Bankers & Brokers.11	230	Legal Notices. 11	- 5
Board and Rooms D	190	Louis Automatica	45
Busine's Chances 9		Marriages & Deaths. 7	4.1
Eusiness Notices 0		Miscelianeous12	9.4
op r'nersh p Notice. 11	100	Miscellaneou11	043
Duncing A ademies. 5	4.	Miscellaneous J	
luxidend Notices 11	44	New Publications 8	1.2
Dressmaking 9	235	Ocean Stermers 19	3.0
Domestic Situations	185%	Real Estate 10	- 25
Wanted 9	6.8	Ratiroads 8	346
European Hotels 8	5	special Notices 7	- 0
Eveurs one		Steambouts 8	- 34
	2.4	Teachers	- 4
I Inancial		The Turt	- 6
inangal Elections.11		Work Wanted 9	4-6
For Sole	- 4	WOLK MADE A 1-1-	-0.0
Fer Sale 9	340		

Business Notices.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

or Semi-Weekly Tribune, malled for local delivery in New York City. This pestage must be print by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a newsdealer.

Tribune from a newscaler.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.—To all foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico), 3 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly. This postage must be paid by subscriber. REMITTANCES.—Result by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft, or Registered Letter. Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the owner's risk.

OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.—Main office of The Trib-une 15: Nassaust. New York. Main uptown office. I 242 Broadway. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune." New York. European Branch. for advertisements only, I Norfolk Street, Strand. W. C., London, England. HARLEM OFFICES:
West 125th-st., between 7th and 8th aves.
West 145th-st.

BROOKLYN OFFICES: 397 Fulton.st., 1.152 Myrtle.ave., 63 Court.st., 565 De lelbave., 1.260 Bedford.ave., 190 Brosdway.

New-York Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The national funeral of Field Marshal MacMahon was held in Paris; there was a great procession; the leading men of France listened to Premier Dupuy's eulogy. === The Spanish cruiser Venadito effectively bombarded the Moors at Melilla. - The fiftieth anniversary of King Albert of Saxony's entrance duty, his party, himself and the community he peror William made a speech.

Domestic.-"Lucky" Baldwin, the millionaire turfman, intends to sell his horses and retire from racing. - The Mayor of Minneapolis was thrown from his carriage and seriously injured. === Archbishep Corrigan dedicated a church in Poughkeepste. - The Secorre National Bank, of Santa Fe. N. M., has been closed. == Samuel W. Dorsey, a colored Councilman of Washington, Penn., was assassinated. == The Old Guard, of New-York City, held religious services at their hotel in Chicago.

City and Suburban.-The Rev. Dr. J. H Rylance, in his sermon, denounced the city government as being as corrupt as the Tweed ring. === The Rev. Alexander F. Irvine preached a sermon showing the vice of Tammany Rule in the Hd Assembly District. - The laboratory of the Presbyterian Hospital was destroyed by fire. === Strong sermons against the racegamblers in Hudson County were preached by Jersey City pastors. === A con ductor was killed and a firemen severely injured by an accident on the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad.

The Weather.--Forecast for to-day: Rain, high northeast winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 70; lowest, 59; average, 64%.

Seven of the forty-five Democratic Senators have not yet signed the compromise proposition, but there is little doubt that the scheme will be carried through the Senate within two or three days. Of the non-signers, the most prominent are Mr. Palmer and Mr. Hill. In the House, however, as our dispatches show, the prospects of passing a compromise measure are not bright enough to cause the Senate dickerers to leap for joy.

William F. Sheehan is chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee for this State. In a circular letter sent out by him last week, which we gladly reproduce in another column, he admits that the Maynard cause is desperate. He calls for "competent" speakers to stump the State-no second-rate men need apply-and exclaims with the emphasis which italies afford that "each hour's examination of the situation demonstrates that this is absolutely necessary." This official statement will be read with deep interest by Republicans. It should spur them to renewed efforts in behalf of a clean and honest judiciary.

The ministers in the group of cities around New-York Harbor are displaying unusual interest in public affairs this year, as the reports of sermons in our columns from week to week attest. The reason for this is not far to seek. It is that in both this State and New-Jersey the principal political questions are in pith and marrow moral questions. Preachers who hold broad views of religion and life would be recreant to their duty if they did not take a hand in contests which involve the election of a

in another. One railroad company in the West has learned a lesson from the recent disasters, although its trains have not, so far as we remember, met with any serious mishap of late. It has issued

post to eat or sleep until relieved by another competent person. This is certainly a valuable precaution, and other roads would do well to adopt it. But it is only one of several things necessary in order to make railway travel safe. The long line of disasters should lead to radical reforms on many important railroads.

Our Jerman neighbor, the "Staats Zeitung." is lending valuable aid in the warfare which right-thinking citizens are waging against Maynard and the id-a which he represents in this campaiga. It recognizes that the task of defeating him will be a hard one, and deplores the lack of organization among those who oppose him. We earnestly indorse its statement that "the citizens who comprehend the unworthiness of Maynard and the disgrace which would attend his election are certainly numerous enough to prevent his election." The thing now to be done is to get these citizens to vote against Maynard, whose candidacy is repugnant in the highest degree to all honest men,

ARE REPUBLICANS REGISTERING!

The condition of the registration lists argues that Republicans have been backward in putting their names on the rolls. Precisely what is meant by a light registration is not always obvious, but it generally means neglect on the part of Republican voters. This is a great and crying evil in the present election. It is often said by Tammany men in reply to the question, "Do you think you can elect Maynard?" "We have got to elect him." The bosses know their business. They have it systematized. Behind it, as the incentive for all their exertions. is \$50,000,000 a year of public plunder. They are after that money. In the present case they are after that and the satisfaction of proving their strength and the futility of all attempts to interfere with their purposes. All this is

motive enough for activity on their part, and

they have the machinery to put their voters

right in line and to bring them in droves and

squads and the very last man of them straight

to the polls. They deal with that kind of

voters. Republicans must not overlook these facts. If they do they will deserve defeat and all the shame, scandal and injury that will be the inevitable result of Democratic success. In the two days of registration that have passed the downtown Democratic districts have shown remarkable strength in comparison with the registration of the first two days of 1892, Presidential year though that was, while in the uptown districts, where Republicans are numerous, the registration is significantly light. It may be assumed without question that Tammany has done as well uptown as down. The Tammany vote is on the lists, and it will be at the polls. Unless there is to be an abject surrender to the despicable forces for whom Maynard stands a fitting representative, Republicans must come forward in all possible strength. It would easily be possible, if they did this, to wrest from Tammany Hall at least four Assembly districts. But it is directly to the point to observe that in these four possibly Republican districts the registration is especial-

ly light. It is said sometimes that we have no Republican organization in New-York. That is not the question. The question is whether or not we have a Republican party; whether there is anybody or anything to organize for. If Republicans are going to lie down and let these vulgar bosses ride over them as they please, there is no need to talk about the lack of organization or the lack of anything else except a general sense of duty. There is only one way and only one opportunity within sight to recover our lost advantage. That is by voting. and at this election. The Republican who fails on one of the two final days of registration to put his name on the rolls is a traitor to his

RACE-TRACK FINANCES.

To professional gamblers, and to nobody else, the business conditions which now exist may be beneficial and gratifying. The delightful uncertainty of the dice box and roulette wheel is transferred to the industries and commerce upon which the livelihood of many millions must depend. As nobody can tell what a Democratic Congress may do, not even men who have the largest share of control over its action, the opportunity to gatable on the outcome is incomparably more fair than the horse races which the Democratic State of New-Jersey maintains. Yet business men are required to guess, as best they can, what a Democratic majority may do which has formally signed and pledged itself to support three antagonistic measures within three days, and what the effect of its action may be in the money market and in the industries.

Wild inflation usually, but not always, causes a temporary advance in prices. Within the past few years proofs have been given several times of the fact that an expansion of currency, when of such a nature as to cause distrust, fails to help prices at all. There was an increase of \$108,000,000 in the volume of circulation between July 1 and October 1, but it did not uplift prices in the least. It does no good to add a few millions to the circulation each week by buying silver, when \$190,000,000 in money is withdrawn within two months from the banks, and hoarded by the people for their individual protection. The so-called compromise which Democrats

propose would inflate the currency fast enough and far enough to satisfy even Senator Peffer. it might be supposed, and yet there is reason to doubt whether it would help prices in the least, or make money any easier for impecunious debtors to borrow. Money is so plentiful now that it chokes all the channels of business, and yet it is not as readily obtained by borrowers of less than the highest class as it was when the volume of circulation was \$100,000, 000 less. The character of the increase now proposed, moreover, is peculiarly calculated to create distrust at home and abroad. The expension during the past year has been mainly in notes redeemable in gold. But an increase of more than \$100,000,000 in the notes redeemable in silver only would be extremely likely to prompt sales of securities and withdrawals of capital by foreigners, stoppage of investments, withdrawals of deposits and increased hoarding by Americans, and a repetition of the worst features of the disturbance in July. The speculators in stocks and products who are reck oning that a crazy inflation bill, however dangerous to the country in the end, would at least give them a chance to sell out at higher figures, are taking greater risks than they are

aware of. There are now in circulation about \$300,000,-000 silver certificates, but they are already re-Maynard in one State and racetrack gambling garded with such distrust that comparatively few of them are held by the banks. It would take very little to make these notes so distrusted by the workingmen and retail traders that they would be offered at a discount. The consequence, in that event, would not be an increase but a real curtailment of the actual orders that a flagman must be stationed con- circulation, and it is one of the most offensive

train, who will not be allowed to leave his and the losses would fall almost wholly on ticians are human and subject to the same working people, who would have to accept small notes in payment of wages.

THE SENATE AND THE PEOPLE.

The course which the United States Senate is pursuing, and which would be ludierous if it were not so injurious and humiliating, is largely attributable to the distorted conception which many of its members have formed as to their place in the order of existence. Inheriting a tradition which may have been considerably more potent in former times than it is now, they imagine that they are regarded with awe and reverence by their fellow citizens in consequence of their membership in a small and permanent legislative body. This is a great mistake, and a mistake which is now seen to be serious and deplorable. It is not shared by all Senators in equal degree; indeed, there are not a few who more or less openly disayow it. But it exercises, nevertheless, a generally pernicious influence; for even those by whom the delusion is comprehended and regretted appear unable to escape from the restraints which it imposes.

We may possibly be wrong, but so far as we are aware there is nobody who stands in awe of a United States Senator merely because he is a Senator. The feeling with which he is regarded is not in the least like that with which a college freshman, for example, gazes upon a senior. We gather from the records of earlier periods in our history that such a sentiment may have then prevailed to some extent; but if so it has utterly vanished. The attitude of the people toward the upper house of Congress is precisely identical with their attitude toward the lower house. Their demands upon it are not qualified in the slightest degree by outgrown theories of caste and privilege. They desire their servants in the Senate, as individuals and in their collective capacity, to attend to their public duties, to be unselfish, patriotic and respectful, and to keep their minds free from all silly notions about artificial distinction and superiority. They have no sympathy whatever with ceremonial imbecilities. They want the business of the country transacted with promptness and intelligence. It exasperates them to see the public welfare drifting from peril to destruction, while a parcel of pompous triflers, under the tattered guise of 'courtesy" and "precedent," offer to the world a grotesque and mournful spectacle of vanity and incompetence.

ARE S MORE THAN 48?

The Democrats obtained power on a clear promise to repeal the Sherman act. There were no ifs, buts or ands before election. They denounced the law savagely, called attention to the fact that none of their party in Congress had voted for it, and asked the people to give them full power that they might repeal it. They did not say anything about repealing it a year hence, nor about inflating the currency with nearly 200,000,000 more dollars worth O

They received the grant of power they asked for. The people put a Democrat in the White House, a Democratic majority of seventy-five in the House and of five in the Senate. The Government in all its branches was confided to

the Democratic party. It obtained full swing. The smoke of that battle has scarcely cleared away, but already the Democracy has exhibited itself in its inevitable character as a party of dishonor, of rank infidelity to its pledges a party that will say anything to get power and unsay it without blinking so soon as power is secured. In the House its majority gave the He to the Chicago platform by voting to restore the Bland act, a fraud that was prevented only by the resolute opposition of the Repub lican minority. In the Senate the Democrats have put their names to one of the most nonsensical pieces of silver inflation that has ever evolved from a fight with the bad money

What excuses do they offer? Well, they say that a minority wouldn't let them pass the Repeal bill. They plead the baby act. What mi nority do they mean? Not the Republican minority, for twenty-seven Republican Senators have stood ready at any instant to cast their votes for repeal. They mean a minority composed of more than one-half their own membership plus the Senators from the mining States and the Populists. But even this plea, cowardly confession as it is, does not avail. There was still a majority of the Senate for unconditional repeal, unless some Democrats so counted were dishonest sneaks. At least twenty-one Democrats have professed to be repoolers. These added to the twenty-seven Republicans were forty-eight, a majority of cleven. But, they say, the minority filibustered and wouldn't let a vote be taken. Well, then, how is it that the agreement of thirty-eight Democrats to this wretched compromise brings

the struggle to an end? If thirty-eight can compel a vote, why couldn't forty-eight? If thirty-eight are able to settle the question, why have forty-eight been so long im potent? The question carries its own answer. There never was a real forty-eight. It was a sham, a fraud, a contemptible lie. The Democratic Senators who have been voting all their lives for every financial heresy that dishonesty or stupidity could devise, and who suddenly became "converts" to Presidential patronage. to brother-in-law logic, have been lying all these weeks and scheming to "bunco" the

Well, you men in Wall Street, you cleve merchants and money-makers, who did all this for yourselves, how do you like it as far as you've gone? You wanted a change, did you? You've got it: a sure enough change. And you are going to have your fill of it-make no doubt

THE RULE ABOUT "HOLD-OVERS." Great care should be taken by all the Distric Committees in this city to carry into effect the resolution unanimously adopted by the Republican County Committee requiring that Republicans still in office under a Democratic Administration shall resign election district leaderships wherever they hold them. This is a rule that should be rigidly enforced. It is more necessary in politics than in any other pursuit to avoid the appearance of evil as carefully as evil itself. We should not like to believe that or anything else than their duty to the Republican party, because they are permitted to remain in office by a Democratic Administration. There are those, however, who do believe such things, and who are in the habit of explaining failures to defeat Tammany Hall by the charge against Republican politicians that they sell out the anti-Tammany ticket. The office has been widely spoken of as a source of danger to the Republican ticket, and especially to Mr. Bartlett. There ought to be no excuse for this suggestion. The Republican District Committees cannot afford to have any blame imputed to them for any mistake such as would be made by neglecting to heed this complaint.

stantly on the rear platform of every passenger | features of the measure proposed that the risks | Moreover, it is well to recognize that poli-

motives and influences that affect the acts of all but about \$2,500,000, and Philadelphia banks other people. If Tammany Hall is keeping anybody in office, the Tammany bosses know why. The men who are to take part in the effort to bring out the Republican vote in this campaign must be men on whom the most perfect reliance can be placed. The Independent voters and those Democrats who see in the menace of Maynard's election a deep iniquity and a farreaching injury to public morals are entitled to be considered, and their confidence in the integrity of the Republican machine should be secured. These are the reasons for the rule which the County Committee adopted. Having been adopted, the question now is as to its execution. We shall insist that it be carried out without an exception or an evasion, and the District Committees should be prompt in acting as the rule directs.

A GRAVE INDICTMENT OF BROOKLYN For the third time within less than two years a serious attack has been made upon the administration of public affairs in Brooklyn. These attacks have all been non-political in character, and are all the more significant on that account. The first occurred when a New-York bank refused to accept an issue of Kings County bonds on account of the doubt which it entertained as to the legality of the issue, The second came when the fire insurance companies of this city resolved on an advance in rates for Brooklyn property because of the inefficient Fire Department of that city, And now it is announced that the banks of New-York will make no more loans on Brooklyn property so long as the affairs of the city remain under the control of the Ring. There has been no such grave indictment of the Ring and the Ring's policy up to this time. Its gravity cannot be overestimated. It shows how deep and serious is the distrust created in the publie mind by the administration of Mayor Boody

And yet it must be admitted by frank and fair-minded men that there is nothing in any way surprising in this. Brooklyn is unique in having a Mayor who only by a hair's breadth escaped indictment by one Grand Jury, and who was mercilessly scored by a second, which failed to indict him only because it was assured by another creature of the Ring that it had no power to do so. It is an admitted fact that on account of the high tax-rate and the bad condition of things in general a good many people are seriously in doubt as to the desirabillity of continuing to live in Brooklyn. If there were not speedy hope of an improvement, it is almost certain there would soon be a large emigration from that city.

The action of the bank officers cannot be attributed to political motives. Sagacious men of business do not manage their business affairs in that way. They have a responsibility to those for whom they act, and are in honor bound to take no unnecessary risks. It is be cause they have serious misgivings regarding the future of Brooklyn that they have taken the important step reported in our columns on Sunday. Fortunately, the prospect of speedy improvement is excellent. The people of Brooklyn are aroused and recognize the necessity of sweeping reform. The action of the bank officers will add fuel to the flame. There is only one way in which the name and fame of Brooklyn can be redeemed. That is by an uncompromising overthrow of the Ring responsible for the pass to which matters have been brought. By diligent work during the next two weeks this can be accomplished,

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The tape worshippers in Wall Street appear o have made up their minds that any kind of alver bill, repeal without conditions or with onds or no bonds, much coinage or little, and even indefinite silver inflation, would be good for stocks. On what other theory prices have been rising, an average of \$1.20 for railroad tooks the past week, while the Senate has been Perhaps the frivolous and foolish imagine that he worst bill conceivable would be better than inlimited oratory by Peffer. But in the end, a bad bill would be likely to do more harm than windy speech. The vast accumulation of idle money produces its natural effect. It is like a can of kerosene poured on the fading coals of speculation. On August 12 the New-York banks held \$76,500,000 cash, and have gained \$71 557 000 since that time. Such a sum lying idle would burn a hole in the pocket, and the anxiety of bankers and capitalists to make some use of their funds explains much speculation, which would otherwise be senseless.

Wheat, corn and cotton have scarcely changed at all during the past week, and pork products are only a shade higher. With 65,000,000 bushels in visible supply, and 18,478,498 bushels wheat arriving at Western ports within the past three weeks, it is not strange that calcuations of a world's famine make but little impression. Exports from both coasts have been 0.761.432 bushels in three weeks, flour included against 10.913.328 last year, and if Europe is starving, it is singularly backward in buying wheat that is offered in New-York at less than 68 cents, a lower price than ever was known here until last July. When the collapse in pork ruined many people in Chicago last June, he price was about \$5 higher there than it is now, but scarcely any higher here than it now is, and there would seem to be room for mother drop, especially if the later estimates of the corn crop are correct. More cotton came forward last week than in the corresponding week last year, and exports are slightly smaller for the crop year thus far, while takings of Northern spinners are \$8,000 bales smaller. As the visible supply of American cotton is increasing much more rapidly than it did a year ago, and the mills are not using nearly as much otton either here or abroad, the official estimates of yield have very little influence. The volume of business transacted through the

banks outside of New-York is still about 25 per cent less than last year; in three weeks the decrease has been about \$400,000,000, out of ti 600 000,000. At this city the decrease has been in percentage a little greater, a little less at the South, and considerably more west of the Mississippi River. But the difference in movement of products does not seem to be so great. for on railroads thus far reporting for October the aggregate of earnings is about \$14,000,000, against \$14,900,000 -a decline of 6 per cent. Apparently the loss would have been somewhat greater but for World's Fair travel, and yet here is evidently a wide discrepancy between the record of bank payments and the record of railway traffic, which is most naturally ex-Republican officeholders will do anything less plained by the supposition that the decrease in settlements on past accounts has been greater than the decrease in current business or in consumption. But the decline in foreign trade is larger yet. The imports in three weeks of October at New-York have been in value \$20. 764,464, against \$37,874,797, as reported last year, but there are included for last year \$11,055,902, reported values of coffee and India rubber, and, after making the reluction which is made in offact that election district captaincies are in ficial reports, about \$5,715,207, the decline in some cases held by Republicans still in Federal value of imports would still be 254 per cent. The official statement makes the exports over imports in September about 25.6 pe cent, which would have meant gold imports had there not been large settlements to make on account of the gold borrowed last August. The money markets throughout the country are growing remarkably easy, because there is not enough business doing to employ the money

available. Boston banks have retired all their

clearing house certificates, New-York banks a considerable part, and, it is said, that merchants are meeting their maturing obligations much better than was expected, though the bankers also report that they are obliged to make unusually large renewals and extensions. It would be a wonder if they were not, in view of the shrinkage in retail trade which the diminished consumption of products discloses. Thus in cotton the takings of Northern spinners since September 1 have been 121,409 bales, against 209,791 last year-a decrease of over 40 per cent. In pig iron the quantity consumed was more than 30 per cent smaller than last year in August, over 40 per cent smaller in September, and appears to be 53 per cent smaller in October thus far. In wool sales at the principal markets the decline since August I has been 64 per cent in comparison with last year.

There is no satisfactory evidence of improve ment of industries, although nearly every day there is mention that some concern has re sumed work. Anxiety to see and to report all the good news possible leads men to overlook the fact that most concerns which have resumed work at all have as yet at work only part of their old force. In steel rails two large concerns are about to start up, but only for a short time, and the actual delivery of rails in September was 32,000 tons, less than a fifth of the capacity of the works. Low as prices have been, still lower are reported for pig and some forms of finished products. In the shoe manufacture there is somewhat better feeling, and the decrease in shipments from the East, which for a time was more than 30 per cent, is now only about 22 per cent. In cotton there is more real activity, but for some goods lower prices are quoted, and in woollens there is only enough increase to be perceived in the demand and in the number of cutters employed. The orders for goods are still remarkably scanty. The number of failures continues large, for three weeks of October no less than 961 in the United States, and the reported liabilities, which dropped to \$3,300,000 in the last week of September, rose to \$5,700,000 in the second week of October, but were probably smaller last week.

The Brooklyn Republicans have made an excellent beginning of their campaign. Well begun is probably not half done, in spite of the popular proverb, but a good start is assuredly an excellent thing. That is what our friends across the East River have made. The keynote of the campaign has been sounded. Now let the hard work begin, and let it be kept up without intermission until election day. That is the only way to win the victory which all good citizens wish to see achieved. The prospect now is excellent, but remember that it is two weeks and a half before the election. Let the intervening time be improved to the utter-

Is that Concy Island prize fight off "for keeps," or only until after the election?

"The Brooklyn Eagle" Insists that the Dem ocrats shall "engage that Mr. Boody, if re-elected, will be permitted to be himself, and to be as free to act in his public office as he feels to act in his private business." Eagle" must be perfectly aware of the preposterous nature of its proposition. Mr. Boody never has been a free agent in his office, and to suggest that he possibly can be is like asking the leopard to change his spots.

If the present rate of slaughter continues, it is only a question of time when the railroads will be a prominent factor in determining the average death rate. Yet people continue to travel on them; while, on the other hand, travel by steam vessels has never been so free from dis aster as during the past twelve months. Up the Hudson, through the Sound, or on the Southbound coastwise steamship fleet, travel at this season of the year is delightful. "Jack" ashore, when he was hit on the head by a falling brick, exclaimed: "Thank the Lord I go to see to-morrow, where a man's safe!" He was right, when the morning and evening prints daily contain fresh lists of killed and wounded on the railroads.

Seven thousand ardent Brooklynites crowded into the Palace Rink the other evening in order to express their interest in the Reform move and their purpose to make it effective They belonged to both parties, and they hav come together for a common object-to rescue their city from a gang of spoilsmen, who have fettened on it for years. In this movement we see a practical illustration of what all intelli gent men regard as desirable-namely, the unios of good citizens in behalf of a good cause, without regard to their opinions on general politi-cal questions. The movement is full of promise, and promise blds fair to be followed by succes

Priday's shocking railroad accident at Battle Creek, Mich., resulting in the loss of at least twenty-six lives, was followed only a few hours afterward by a rear-end collision at Clarksburg. W. Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between two of the sections of the Barnum & Bailey Circus train. A dozen persons, including several New-Yorkers, were seriously injured. while a Brooklyn man was killed. In this case, as in that of the catastrophe at Battle Creek. the collision appears to have been caused by gross neglect of duty on the part of certain of the employes of the railroad company involved, which will have to bear at any rate the financial responsibility for the accident,

PERSONAL.

Thomas Nelson Page's mother, Mrs. Lathrop, died at her home in Illinois a few days ago. Sh was the niece of the late Judge Barbour, of Vir

birth day recently. He lives in absolute seclusion in his beautiful villa of Sant' Agata, near his birthplace at Busseto, and is still, in spite of his age, an early riser, 5 o'clock being no unusual hour to see him about the gardens, which he loves with scarcely less affection than his horses.

An interesting occurrence at the Carlisle Indian Wells, a full-blooded Comanche, to Mary Park hurst, an Onelda girl. After the ceremony went to Wells's home, in Bucks County, Penn, where he is a tenant farmer. He is a graduate of the school, which he entered as a blanketed In-dian boy.

The Liebig medal has been conferred on Profes sor E. W. Hilgard, of the agricultural department of the California State University, for his pamphlet published last year by the United States Depart ment of Agriculture, entitled "A Report on the Retranslated into French, German and Russian and has been highly praised by foreign authorities. Liebig medal was founded by Baron Justus von Liebig, and is awarded by a board of curators resident in Munich, of which Dr. von Petteakofer is president. This makes the second important scientific medal of Europe that has been awarded to a Californian this year, the other being the La Cande medal to Professor Barnard for his discovery of the fifth satellite of Jupiter. Many years ago Mrs. Mansel Talcott gave the

Orphan Asylum a fund bringing an anshould be spent in buying new shoes for all the inmates on October 12, her husband's birthday. This year 232 children received new footwear on that date. nual income of \$300, stipulating that the money

The Queen Regent of Spain has returned with her children to Madrid for the winter from San Sebastian, where she passed the greater part of the summer. Thousands of people gathered about the station to bid her farewell. She is exceedingly popular in the famous resort, and has relieved the sufular in the famous resort, and has refleved the suf-ferings of many families in the neighborhood. One of her last acts was to send 10,000 pesetas to the municipal authorities to distribute among the poor of the place. A few days before her departure she received a visit from the ex-Queen Natatle of Servis. In whose misfortunes she has always taken deep interest, and has never lost an opportunity to show her sympathy and favor.

THE MASTER OF BALLIOL

III.

AS A WRITER AND TRANSLATOR, WITH SOME PERSONAL ANECDOTES.

London, October 12. Jowett's place and rank as a writer of English have been discussed since his death. He has been called a great writer by writers who are deficient in that sense of proportion which is a condition both of good writing and of sound criticism. A great writer Jowett was not. He has, nevertheless, a style that is clear, manly, workmanlike, effective; not always accurate. It is by no original work but by his translations, and most of all by his translation of Plato, that he will live in English literature. That of itself would remove him from the category of great writers. His Introductions to the Dialogues are more remarkable for the substance than for the form of them. They are well written: they are not supremely written, but they are important and useful contributions to the literature of Plato.

When you come to the Dialogues themselves you find Jowett at his best. He is not even, and he is by no means always classical, but the flow of the language is often so easy and sustained as to make the reader forget that it is a translation which he has before him. On the other hand, ease occasionally degenerates into rather slipshod colloquialism, and sometimes into inexcusable inaccuracies. You will chance upon such phrases as "these sort." "mutual friends," and upon the use of "disagreeables" as a substantive. In the Symposium people have on "no end of clothing." and Alcibiades remarks that he "had not the face" to detain Socrates. Anytus says in the Meno "neither I nor any of my belongings has ever had anything to do with them." Will and shall are confounded, as in the Laches, "I know that I myself will be the sufferer." So are "would" and "should," Socrates in the Phaedrus asking, "Would I not regard the conversation of you and Lysias as a thing of higher import?" This odd use of the genitive of the personal pronoun recurs on the next page: "He should meet the case of me." In the Laches also may be found "as much as ever you like," which is slang, and the locution is repeated in the Protogras, "as soon as ever he is able to understand them." It is slang also to say of a robber that he "lifts" a temple.

Americanisms are not entirely wanting. Socrates observes in the Phaedo: "I reckon that no one who heard me now could accuse me of idle talking." Plato is even made to talk not only American but French, as in the Republic: "their necessity is 'il faut vivre." and there are other instances. He does not reject such an expression as the "tournure of the language." Still stranger is the blend of French with Bunyan in such a phrase as "the Messieurs' vain conceit," where the eccentricity becomes grotesque. Doctor of Divinity as he is, he swears now and then. Ctessippus gets angry and cries out "Strangers of Thurii, if politeness would allow me I should say 'You be ---!" " He likes archale forms and writes: "he thought temperance was doing things orderly and quietly." Plato is even made to quote Dryden "not one but all mankind's epitome," which is to be found in the Republic. The anachronism is not defensible, nor does Jowett trouble himself to defend any of these caprices. Whether he corrects them in the later editions I cannot say. For the reason I gave earlier, I cling to his first rendering: in it is to be found his genuine and authentic view of Plato. The elevation of tone throughout the trans-

lation is, in spite of such slips as I have quoted, remarkable. It falls the Master sometimes; most unhappily of all is the one passage where it was most essential, the noble close of the Apology: "The hour of departure has arrived and we

go our ways-I to die, and you to live. Which is better God only knows.

Probably Jowett's ear played him false, musician though he was, and he was not aware of the flippancy of the concluding words. Church translates, "Whether life or death is better is known to God and to God only";

This is, however, the exception. Jowett does for the most part lift himself, or is lifted by his author, to the height of the great argument with which he has to deal. passage may be quoted of which the diction is faultless, and not merely faultless but penetrated with the lofty spirit which animates the original. There are passages and pages which have such dignity and such beauty that, were they but his own in thought, they might be placed beside many a masterpiece of English and suffer no harm by the comparison. The Apology, as a whole, has this sustained energy and splendor. The finer parts of the Repubhe have it; so has much of the Phaedo, of the Gorgias, of the Phaedrus. And it is no light matter to reproduce in English the effect of grace, of beauty, of rhythm, of an ordered and entirely adjusted method of speech which prevails in the Greek. To him who, through a long and difficult Greek author, has done this, must ever belong no mean place among good writers of English.

He did not always seem to care whether he offended people who had given him no offence and no provocation. A distinguished American critic, now dead, sent him a long and eulogistic review of his translation of Piato, published in America, with a letter. Jowett answered him in two lines, thanking him for his "amusing" notice. The writer whom he treated in this scornful way was not, perhaps, a profound Greek scholar, but he was a student of philosophy, and very competent to deal with Jowett's work. But in that way did Jowett think proper to treat him.

So many Jowett stories have been published before and since his death that it is hard to be sure whether any is new. But here is one which, at any rate, I have never seen in print. There was a backward student at Balliol who, for failure to pass an examination in Greek, was "sent down." His mother, a good and devout mother, went to see the Master. She explained to him what an excellent lad her son was; how filial and how pious. "It is hard experience for him, this disgrace," said the old lady; "but he will have the consolation of religion, and there is always one Book to which he can turn." Jowett eyed her and answered: "Yes, madam, the Greek grammar, Good morning."

It was Dr. Jowett's habit to wear on all oceasions and at all times what is called full evening dress: black coat, waistcoat and trousers, and white tie. When I say on all occasions, I mean that I never saw him in any ther raiment than this. Probably he wore in the pulpit what other clergymen of the Church of England wear, and if he went to Court he must have gone in Court dress. But I have seen him, as above described, in Oxford, in London, and in the country, at all hours of the day. It was the costume in which he came down to breakfast in the country, and in which, surmounted by a soft, black felt hat, with a wide brim, he strolled about the grounds of the country houses where he happened to be staying. Such a costume in the daytime is, in this country, unusual, and attracted attention; of which Dr. Jowett, though a shy man, seemed altogether unaware. I have since heard that the pulpit, at Oxford and when he preached in Westminster Abbey, he kept on his dress suit, and thought it sufficient to wear over it his Doctor's gown.

In the days when the "Best Hundred Books" mania was rife I heard Dr. Jowett asked for his opinion. He laughed at the idea of one man's choosing another man's books for him. "Besides," added he, "the number is too great